

ommendation of the Director of the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering, the use of the de la Guerra wells without chlorination is prohibited and until such time as analyses indicate that the entire Santa Barbara supply is safe, a temporary permit only be granted in answer to the application of the petitioner, the City of Santa Barbara.

The Board decided, in accordance with the recommendation of the Director of the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering, that a temporary permit be granted to the city of Willows to dispose of its sewage on to the present 160-acre farm, pending the inauguration of more satisfactory methods of sewage disposal by the city.

It was decided that, in accordance with the recommendation of the Director of the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering, a temporary permit be granted to the city of Holtville to dispose of its sewage as at present and that the matter of granting a permanent permit be deferred to allow the installation of improvements as outlined in the report of the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering, dated April 14th, 1916.

It was decided by the Board that, in accordance with the recommendation of the Director of the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering, a temporary permit be granted to the city of Santa Barbara to dispose of crude sewage into Santa Barbara Channel as carried on at the present time, pending the formulation of plans and the construction of works as outlined in the report of the Director of the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering, dated March 6th, 1916.

The Board decided that, in accordance with the recommendation of the Director of the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering, a temporary permit be granted to the Redding Water Company to continue to supply water to the city of Redding, and that action be deferred on the granting of a permanent permit until works which secure improvements equivalent to those recommended in the report of Mr. Ralph Hilscher of the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering, under date of April 6, 1916, have been installed.

Resolutions and application from the cities of Pasadena and Alhambra to construct and maintain a tri-city sewage disposal plant in the county of Los Angeles was referred to Mr. C. G. Gillespie for consideration and recommendation.

It was decided that the state tuberculosis subsidy be not allowed to patients suffering from tuberculosis and being treated in buildings other than those which have been accepted by the State Board of Health.

The president appointed the following committee to supervise the questions prepared by the Director of the Bureau of Registration of Nurses for the forthcoming examination to be held in Los Angeles, Sacramento and San Francisco, on June 13th and 14th: Dr. Adelaide Brown, Dr. Robert A. Peers and Dr. F. F. Gundrum.

In the matter of co-operation between the Bureau of Registration of Nurses and the State Civil Service Commission, it was decided that the holding of civil service examinations for state or county positions the examinations be given only in case the applicants are registered nurses or have applied in the regular way for examination to become a registered nurse.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Director of the Bureau of Registration of Nurses, the following applicant having complied with the law, Section 8, Chapter 319, and with the rules and regulations of this Board, was granted a certificate as registered nurse: Sister Emile Teresa Neidhamer, No. 5281.

The report of the Food and Drug Inspection Committee for April was received and the action contained therein approved.

The Board then considered the violations of the Food and Drugs Act set for this date.

PUBLICATIONS

Mosquito Control in Panama. The Eradication of Malaria and Yellow Fever in Cuba and Panama. By Joseph A. LePrince, C. E., A. M., Chief Sanitary Inspector, Isthmian Canal Commission 1904-1914, and A. J. Orenstein, M. D., Asst. Chief Sanitary Inspector, Isthmian Canal Commission. G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1916.

We have all been hearing and reading, for a number of years past, of the wonderful achievement in sanitation which we Americans have been accomplishing on the Isthmus of Panama under the leadership of Colonel (now Surgeon General) Gorgas, but heretofore we have not had set before us the exact mechanism of this work.

The present work, "Mosquito Control in Panama," contains the accumulated experiences of over ten years of mosquito eradication work carried out under the most varied and difficult conditions imaginable. The constantly high temperature, frequent rains, tropical vegetation, accidents of terrain, and above all, a constantly and kaleidoscopically changing surface due to the engineering portion of the construction of the canal, all of these factors producing ideal mosquito breeding conditions. In addition to this the presence at all times of the day and night of large forces of men made for a situation requiring very fine executive ability and a constantly increasing knowledge of mosquito conditions.

To us in California, this work is invaluable, containing as it does, all of the situations that will, or can be met here in anti-malarial work, with this difference in our favor, however, that we start out with a tremendous advantage; namely, a dry season lasting over a period of six months.

Fascinating chapters in the book are those describing the study of the flight of the swarms of mosquitoes from their favorite breeding grounds to some favorite human feeding ground, and the influence of air currents on these flights. The chapters on the methods of eradication of breeding places are literally invaluable to the field sanitarian who shall have to properly gauge their relative value and the proper application of the exact measure necessary to employ; when to fill, when to drain, when to employ oil or larvicide; in the matter of drainage alone there are detail questions of enormous economic value; for instance, there are favorite anopheles breeding places that have been permanently eliminated by tile drains where open drainage by trenches would have been an economic waste; pitfalls there are all along the line for an inexperienced worker, for a single mistake in judgment in the execution of the work will render worthless whole series of expensive drains.

The work is written in such a manner that it can be readily understood by both physicians and laymen and, here in California, it should be in the hands of almost every one in the malaria-infected sections of the State. G. M. C.

Surgical Operations With Local Anesthesia. Second Edition. By Arthur E. Hertzler, A. M., M. D., Ph. D., F. A. C. S., Surgeon to the Halsted Hospital, Kansas; Swedish Hospital, Kansas City, Mo.; General Hospital, Kansas City, Mo. 327 pages; 173 illustrations; Cloth Bound, Price \$3.00. Surgery Publishing Company, New York, 1915.

This is a book principally for utility and it has derived a great deal from other authors, but has given credit. It is replete with illustrations giving in detail the exact technic for many operations both major and minor—some of them the general operator will never use. There are 173 illustrations, all of more or less value; those particularly to be commended represent the injection of the

Gasserian ganglion and the branches of the tri-facial nerve; nerve-blocking operations on the jaw and those on the thorax.

While it is questionable whether all these operations may be employed with advantage they certainly suggest a much wider application of the method of operating under local anesthesia.

That there is a larger field for this work than is ordinarily understood is pretty well conceded by those well versed in surgery.

The book is to be heartily recommended to those who need it. S. T. P.

The Medical Clinics of Chicago. Volume I, Number IV (January 1916). Octavo of 200 pages, Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders, 1915. Price per year—Paper, \$8.00; Cloth, \$12.00.

Contents.

Clinic of Dr. Frederick Tice—Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis. Case of Bilateral Tuberculosis Associated with Pick's Cirrhosis. Acute Endocarditis with a Complicating Meningitis.

Clinic of Dr. Walter W. Hamburger—Primary Carcinoma of the Liver.

Contribution of Dr. George H. Weaver—The Schick Reaction.

Clinic of Dr. Charles Louis Mix—Upper Lobe Pneumonia. Symptoms due to Adhesions Following an Old Appendicitis.

Clinic of Dr. Ralph C. Hamill—Tic Douloureux; Injection of the Gasserian Ganglion; Technic of Operation. A Condition Resembling Landry's Paralysis in a Syphilitic.

Clinic of Dr. Charles Spencer Williamson—Three Cases of Malaria. Hemorrhagic Pleurisy. Trichinosis.

Clinic of Dr. Robert B. Preble—Pleurisy with Effusion Producing Great Cardiac Displacement. Unilateral Edema with Pleural and Abdominal Effusion Due to Papillomatous Ovarian Cyst.

Clinic of Dr. Maurice L. Goodkind—A Fulminating Cerebrospinal Meningitis Due to the Pneumococcus. Aplastic Pernicious Anemia. Primary Adenosarcoma of the Mediastinum. (Inoperable.)

Clinic of Dr. Isaac A. Abt—Infantile La Grippe.

The Clinics of John B. Murphy, M. D., at Mercy Hospital, Chicago. Volume V, Number II (April 1916). Octavo of 176 pages, 32 illustrations. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1916. Published Bi-Monthly. Price per year—Paper, \$8.00; Cloth, \$12.00.

The Practice of Obstetrics. By Edward Bradford Cragin, A. B., A. M., (Hon.), M. D., F. A. C. S. Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York. Assisted by George H. Ryder, A. B., M. D., Instructor in Gynecology, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York. Illustrated with 499 engravings and 13 plates.

The author states in the preface that "the work, in the methods advocated, is based upon the statistical results of the Sloane Hospital and upon the experience gained by the author in the hospital and private practice. Another object of the work has been to present American statistics in Obstetrics."

The author has had such a wonderful opportunity in having this most splendidly equipped hospital and its large clinical material at his disposal and under his direct supervision that he is admirably fitted for writing this book. It is clear, concise, logical and thorough. Throughout the entire book one feels the distinct personal touch of the author, and this increases immensely the interest and pleasure in reading this work. The illustrations and plates are well executed and very instructive.

The divisions of the subject matter are logical and are arranged so that the student goes progressively from the fundamental and normal through all the various abnormal conditions of pregnancy, labor and the puerperium.

The chapter on the Puerperium and its management is especially good and gives in detail many things which are omitted from the majority of textbooks on Obstetrics. The information in regard to artificial feeding of newborn infants is explicit and goes far in making easy what is often a knotty problem for the general practitioner and the medical student.

Part 5, which has to do with Obstetric Surgery, is clear and well written. The author gives general rules for obstetrical operations and his results certainly justify his treatment in these cases. He is conservative throughout; especially so in regard to the major operative procedures.

Although the bibliography is limited and the historical side has not been deeply gone into, this book can be most highly recommended to students and practitioners of Obstetrics. It will most certainly become one of the most popular books on the subject. H. A. S.

Studien über Darmträgheit (Stuhlverstopfung) ihre Folgen und ihre Behandlung. By Franz Xav. Mayr. Berlin: S. Karger. 1912.

In opening this book on constipation we were delighted to find a man who knows a good deal about the normal mechanism of the tract whose abnormalities he proposed to describe and repair.

The first chapter on the physiology of the intestinal movements is a very good résumé of the literature. Nowhere have we seen it so clearly stated that the bowel is something like a railroad with a block system. Food goes forward when the region next below empties and progress is stayed if there is inflammation or other cause for increased irritability in a lower segment. This is true not only for the intestine, but similar laws govern the emptying of the stomach. The presence of food in the duodenum or the distension of this region in any way will delay the progress of material through the pylorus.

After such a promising beginning it was disappointing to find the author lapsing into a fault common to many European writers and that is: the elaboration of beautiful classifications in which many of the headings are inserted to satisfy vague etiological theories and not because they happen to fit into the clinical picture or because they are supported by any experimental evidence.

Another fault which must be mentioned is common to many writers on constipation and auto-intoxication. The author is so interested in the colon that it has become for him the essential organ of the body and the sources of all ills with the exception, possibly, of the infectious diseases. We were surprised to learn that enteroptosis is caused by constipation; appendicitis is due to it; as are angina pectoris, duodenal ulcer, menstrual disorders, gout, etc. In fact, as he says on page 174, there is not an organ in the body that is not seriously influenced by constipation. He believes that ordinarily there is a marked fermentation of the stagnating intestinal contents and that this results in auto-intoxication, colitis and other bodily calamities. Although such cases do occur, it does not seem to us that they are as important nor as commonly met with as Mayr would lead us to believe. In most constipated people who are not taking purgatives daily the feces show no signs of fermentation and it does not seem possible that the body could absorb back anything from such dry, hard lumps.

The specialist must remember not only that the organs he treats can influence all others in the body, but that all others can likewise alter conditions in his chosen field. He should note that there are others who are just as eager to ascribe